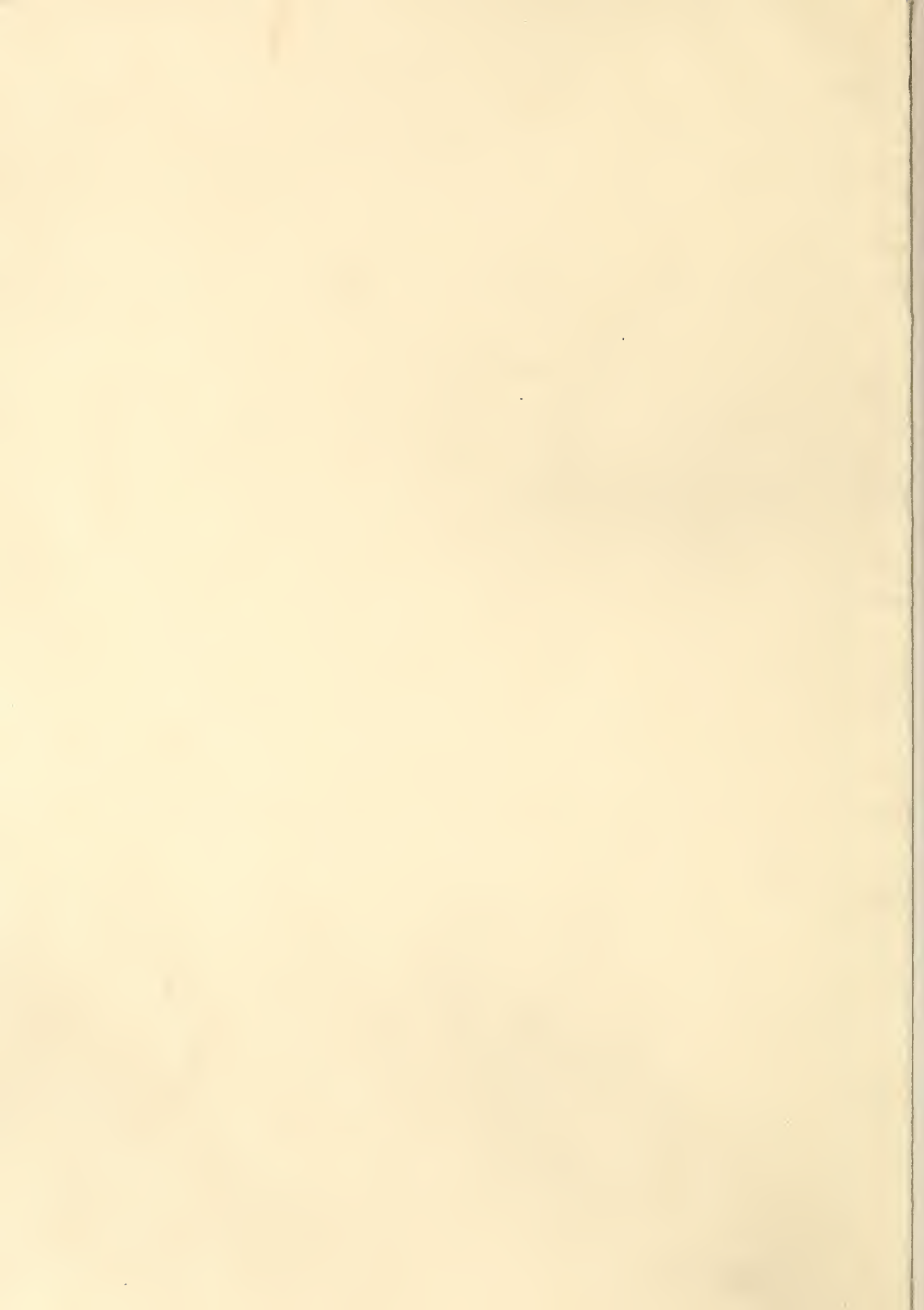


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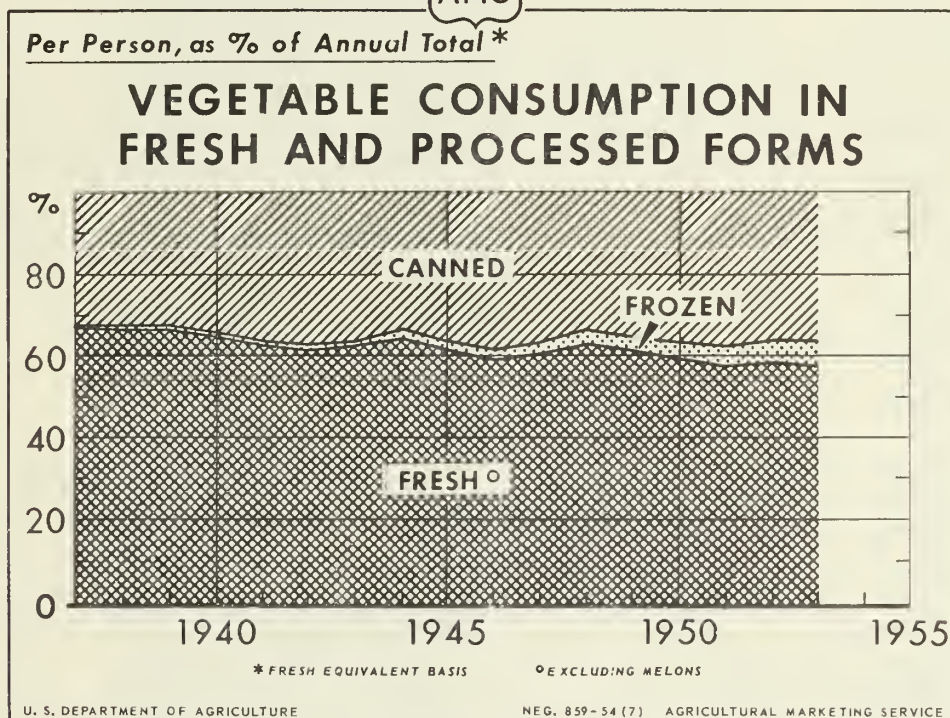
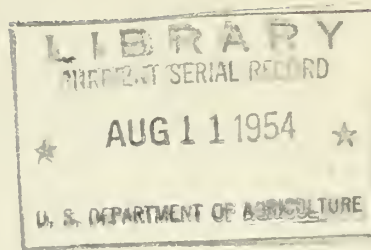


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The VEGETABLE SITUATION

TVS-113

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1954



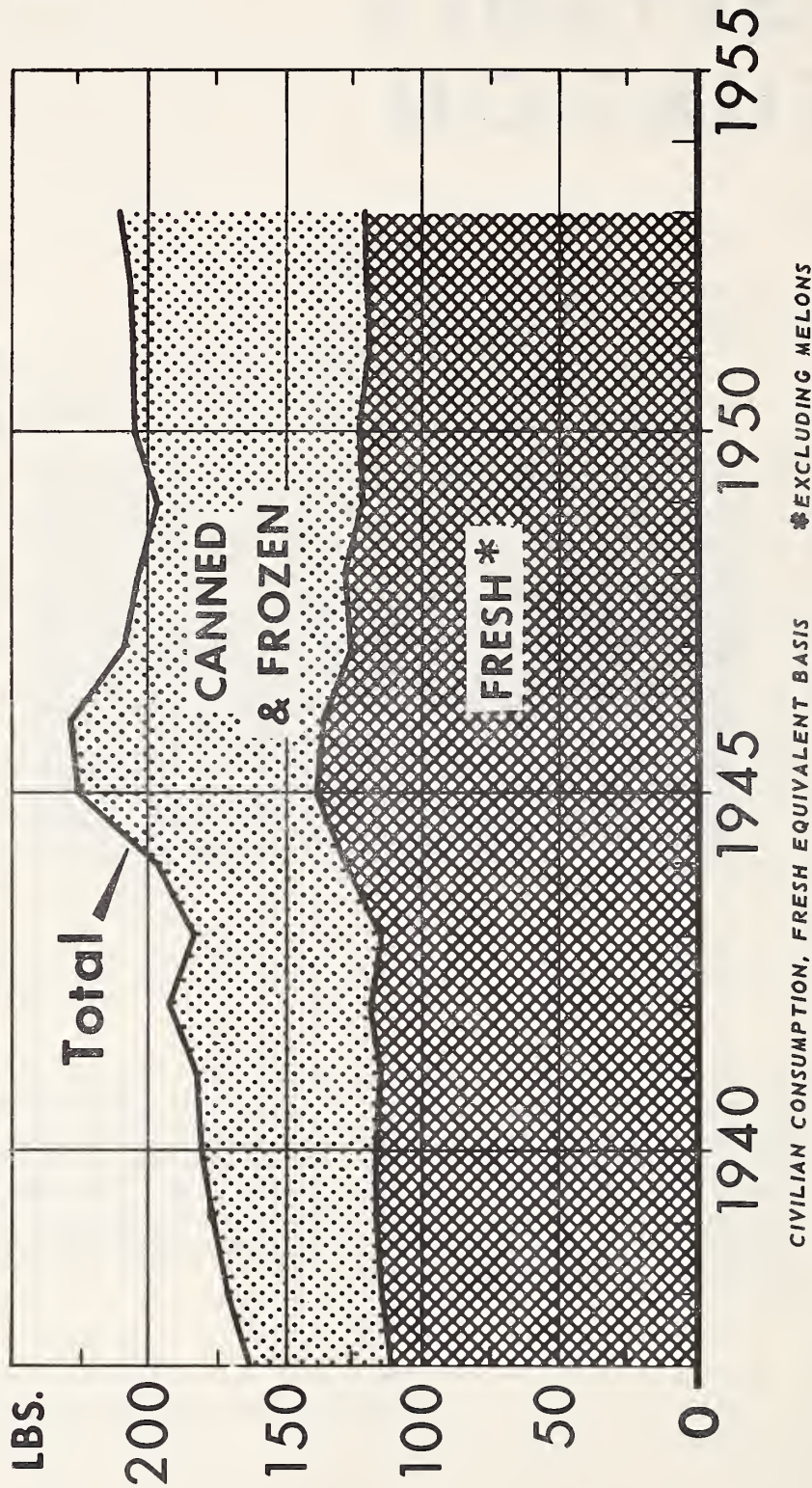
The trend in the per capita consumption of commercially-produced fresh and processed vegetables (total, fresh equivalent basis) has been generally upward during the past 17 years. The proportion consumed as fresh vegetables has been moving downward during this period, while that of the processed com-

modities (fresh equivalent basis) has been expanding. Among the processed vegetables, frozen vegetable consumption has increased very sharply, but it still represents only a relatively small part of the total consumed by the average civilian in the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

In Fresh and Processed Forms

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION PER PERSON



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 872-54 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

U.S. Civilian per capita consumption of commercially produced vegetables, total, fresh equivalent basis, has in general been moving upward since 1937. However, the increase for the commercially processed vegetables -- particularly for the frozen -- has been much sharper than for the fresh product. (See table 1.)

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 THE VEGETABLE SITUATION
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 22, 1954

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SUMMARY

Demand for fresh vegetables in continuing strong and price prospects the next few months depend mainly on the production outlook. Total commercial production of vegetables for fresh market sale is expected to be about 5 percent larger than last summer, barring extensive damage by dry weather in some areas during July. Among major items, production prospects indicate the continuation of lower prices than a year ago for watermelons, and of higher prices for onions. Through mid-year, the index of prices received by farmers for commercial fresh vegetables averaged about 9 percent less than a year earlier, reflecting larger supplies.

Demand by processors apparently is not as strong as in 1953 and total quantity of vegetables commercially processed is expected to be smaller this year than last. This indicates that prices to farmers for truck crops for processing may average slightly lower this year than last. Among the vegetables produced for commercial processing, increased planted acreage was indicated at mid-year only for green lima beans, snap beans, and pimientos. Total stocks of canned vegetable as of recent dates were somewhat heavier this year than last. All of the increase for most items was in the holdings of packers. The tonnage of frozen vegetables in cold storage on July 1 was up 15 percent from a year earlier, but this is not considered burdensome in view of the continued increase in consumption.

The 1954 crop of potatoes was estimated at 345.6 million bushels as of July 1, almost 8 percent smaller than last year's. A decline was indicated for the early, intermediate, and late crops. Prices during the rest of 1954 are expected to average appreciably higher than the very low ones of a year earlier. From January through mid-spring 1955, prices will be determined largely by the size of the 1954-crop carryover, as well as the size of winter and early spring crops.

Production of sweetpotatoes this year is indicated at 32.7 million bushels, 4 percent below the 1953 crop. Both acreage and yields are expected to be lower than last year. Prices for the 1954-crop sweetpotatoes are expected to average fairly close to those received for the 1953 crop.

With increased production of dry edible beans and field peas, farm prices are expected to average lower than during the 1953-crop marketing year.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

Production Exceeds Year Earlier Despite Lower Yields

Commercial production of vegetables for fresh market so far this year, including summer production indicated as of July 1, is moderately larger than a year earlier. Acreage has been up enough to more than offset the small decline in yields per acre which resulted from unfavorable weather in several areas.

Crops estimated thus far this year accounted for 73 percent of the total annual output last year. Indicated production of winter, spring, and summer crops reported to date totals almost 3 percent above a year earlier and more than 9 percent above the 1949-52 average. The winter-season crop was the only one which was lower than in 1953.

Larger Supplies Reflected In Generally Lower Prices

The index of prices received by farmers for truck crops during the first half of 1954 averaged 9 percent lower than a year earlier. January and May were the only 2 months this year for which the index was higher than in the same months of 1953.

The lower average prices reflected mainly larger supplies than in the first half of 1953. Prices to farmers for individual crops that were smaller were higher than those received in the corresponding period of last year.

Prospects Point To More Vegetables This Summer Than Last

Unfavorable weather during June brought the tonnage prospects for the commercial fresh vegetables to be harvested this summer below the June 1 forecast. Even though yields are expected to be somewhat below last summer, acreage is larger and total production of summer crops estimated to date is expected to be 5 percent larger than a year earlier and 9 percent above the corresponding 1949-52 average. However, dry weather in many areas during July may have reduced yields below midyear expectations.

Domestic demand for fresh vegetables is expected to continue high, but if the summer crops are as larger as indicated as of July 1 the average of prices received for most vegetables during this season probably will be somewhat lower than a year ago.

Prospects For Major Summer Crops

Watermelons will again account for the heaviest tonnage among the vegetables harvested for fresh market shipment. Indications as of July 1 were that the early-and late-summer crops would be about 17 percent larger than those of last year and 22 percent above the 1949-52 average. Most of the increase over a year earlier will be in the early-summer crop, which will be a record. Prices received by farmers for Southern watermelons during the first half of June averaged \$278 per 1,000 melons. This was half the price a month earlier--representing a more-than-seasonal decline--and 45 percent smaller than those received by farmers a year earlier. A substantial proportion of this year's crop has already been marketed. The level of prices received by watermelon producers during the remainder of the marketing season will depend largely on the extent of dry weather damage to the crop in the non-irrigated fields for late-season harvest in the South.

Onions are expected to be the leading summer crop in terms of total value. As of July 1, indications pointed to an early-summer crop over a fourth smaller than a year earlier. The acreage indicated for the late-summer crop, the largest crop of the year, is 5 percent smaller than last year. To equal last year's late-summer crop, yields this year would have to be much larger than the record high yields of last year.

Prices received by farmers for onions during January-June averaged less than half those of a year earlier. During the first quarter prices in each month were the lowest for that time of the year since before World War II. The heavy supplies of onions carried over from 1953 were sharply reduced by early spring. This, plus a 25 percent smaller spring-season crop this year than last, resulted in a firming up of prices beginning in April. In May and June, prices received by farmers for onions were well above those of a year earlier.

Onion prices during the coming months are expected to continue above a year earlier, unless production this summer is much larger than prospects based on acreage indications on July 1 and by yields of recent years. Last summer and fall, prices received by farmers for onions were relatively low because of both the later-than-usual marketing of the large late-spring and early-summer crops and the above-average late-summer crop. Production in late spring and early summer this year has been smaller than in 1953, and the marketing of these crops were more orderly.

A slightly larger summer crop of tomatoes this year than last was indicated as of July 1. An increase in the early-season crop is expected to a little more than offset the decline in prospect for the latter part of the summer. Prices received by farmers in the first half of June averaged

almost a half lower than a month earlier and 60 percent less than in the first half of June 1953. Unless the size of the crop is much different from that indicated at mid-year, tomato prices this summer may average a little lower than those of a year earlier.

Slightly more cantaloups will be available this year than last from those areas which harvest in early summer. About 9 percent more will come from the important mid-summer areas. Most of the increase in the mid-summer crop over 1953 results from the sizeably larger acreage in California. Among the other States in the mid-summer group, Indiana and Missouri are the only ones in which heavier output is in prospect for this year. The tonnage expected to be harvested in Maryland is equal to that of a year earlier.

The indicated cantaloup acreage in the areas which harvest in late summer is 10 percent larger this year than last. If yields per acre are close to the average for 1949-52, the late-summer cantaloup crop this year would be no larger than that in 1953.

Prices received for cantaloups each month this spring were below those of corresponding months in 1953. In late July the price declined sharply as a result of the large crop of cantaloups in California.

In general, supplies of cabbage during the first half of 1954 were a little lower than a year earlier, mainly because of the smaller winter and spring crops. Supplies in prospect for this summer are almost as large as a year earlier.

Prices received by farmers for cabbage last winter and spring were above the relatively low level of a year earlier in each month except January and June. However, prices in these 2 months were down enough so that the average for the January-June period was 8 percent lower than in the same period last year.

Unless yields per acre are substantially above a year earlier, prospects point to smaller supplies of cabbage for market beginning this fall. As of July 1 the early fall acreage was estimated at 47,270--6 percent smaller than the corresponding acreage of last year. For the relatively less important late-fall crop only 4,200 acres are indicated, 17 percent less than in 1953. Accordingly, prices received by farmers for fall cabbage are expected to average higher than a year earlier.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

1954 Total Output To Be Below 1953

The acreage planted to the major truck crops for commercial processing is about 5 percent smaller this year than last and 8 percent below the 1943-52 average, according to indications as of July 1. Lima beans, snap beans, and pimientos are the only vegetables in the group for which planted acreage is larger than in 1953.

Smaller Canned Pack Likely Except For
Lima Beans, Snap Beans, And Pimientos

This year's output of snap beans for canning and freezing is expected to be the largest of record--14 percent above last year's output and half again as large as the 1943-52 average--according to July 1 indications. Both acreage and yield are higher. Among the major producing States a sharp increase in output over last year is expected in Oregon (almost 41 percent) and a much more moderate one (over 13 percent) in New York.

Prospects for the processing crop of green peas, as of July 15 point to an output of 443,450 tons, about 4 percent smaller than that of last year though 2 percent above the 10-year average. The acreage indicated for harvest this year is about as large as last year, but yield prospects are not as favorable. Production declines are indicated for most of the States producing green peas for commercial processing. Minnesota was the only important one for which an increase over last year is expected.

Spinach for processing in the winter and spring harvest areas is indicated to be almost 15 percent smaller this year than in 1953. This results from a decrease both in acreage and yield. Acreage and production in the fall harvest areas, which account for one-fourth to one-fifth of the annual crop, will be estimated in early November.

The acreage planted this year to tomatoes for processing is 12 percent less than in 1953 and the smallest since the 1920's. Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas were the only States for which an increase in acreage was reported.

For sweet corn the acreage planted for processing this year is down more than 7 percent from a year earlier, and 3 percent below the 1943-52 average. Planted acreage of green lima beans for canning and freezing is the second largest of record, slightly above that in 1953 but more than a fourth above average. The acreage planted is also up from last year for pimientos, but declines are indicated for beets, cabbage for kraut (contract), and cucumbers for pickles.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Heavier Carryover Indicated

Total stocks of canned vegetables held by packers and wholesale distributors as of recent dates were much larger than a year earlier. Most of the increase was accounted for by snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, and tomato juice. Holdings of canned whole tomatoes and tomato products other than juice were down. The total of the other vegetables was close to that of a year earlier. The smaller pack in prospect for most items indicate that total supplies during 1954-55 may be somewhat smaller

than during the preceding marketing year, but sufficient to maintain civilian consumption of canned vegetables at about the same rate per person as a year earlier if stocks are reduced.

Prices To Remain About As At Present

Retail prices of canned vegetables in general this year are expected to remain fairly firm at about present levels.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Cold-Storage Stocks Increasing Seasonally

Commercial cold-storage stocks of frozen vegetables on July 1 totaled 440.8 million pounds. This was slightly lower than the usual seasonally low holdings on June 1. Compared with July 1, 1953, stocks this year were 15 percent higher, with increased holdings of asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, sweet corn, and minor vegetables much more than offsetting declines for green peas, spinach, and pumpkin and squash.

Another large pack of frozen vegetables is expected this year, although there is not sufficient data available as yet to indicate whether it will surpass last year's record of more than a billion pounds. With domestic demand remaining strong, the total volume of frozen vegetables currently in commercial cold storage is not considered excessive. Prices for frozen vegetables are expected to continue not too much different from present levels.

POTATOES

Crop Smaller This Year

The very low prices received during the winter and early spring months apparently had some effect in reducing production this year. Indications as of July 1 point to an 8 percent smaller acreage to be harvested this year than last. Based on July 1 conditions, a total crop of 345.6 million bushels is in prospect. This is more than 28 million bushels (or 8 percent) smaller than last year's crop and 16 percent below the average for 1943-52.

Production Down In All Geographic Areas

Indicated production is down in all geographical areas. The percentage decline is largest in the early States where the estimated production of 54 million bushels is 18 percent less than in 1953 and about 13 percent under the 10-year average.

Output in the intermediate States is estimated at 15.2 million bushels, 14 percent smaller than last year's crop and almost 45 percent below average. Compared with last year, the indicated acreage to be harvested is down 8 percent and the expected yield per acre by 7 percent.

In terms of tonnage, the heaviest reduction is expected in the late States. The potato crop for this area is currently estimated at 276.4 million bushels, 14 million (5 percent) lower than the corresponding crop in 1953 and almost 44 million (14 percent) less than the 1943-52 average. The decline in prospect for this year compared with last is the result of smaller acreage, since July 1 conditions indicate a yield per acre equal to that of a year earlier.

Smaller Crop Points To Higher Prices

The average of prices received by farmers for 1954 intermediate- and late-crop potatoes are expected to be somewhat higher than those received for these crops last year. However, for that portion of this year's crop marketed in 1955, the level of the carryover stock will be of special importance as factor affecting prices at that time. The size of the carryover will depend largely on the level of marketings of late-crop potatoes during the last half of 1954, particularly those grown in Maine, the Red River Valley, and Idaho. The size of the winter and early-spring crops will also be a factor affecting the level of prices received by farmers for 1954-crop potatoes marketed in 1955.

Each month last winter, prices received by farmers were the lowest for corresponding months since 1941. They strengthened in the spring and by May, when supplies of old-crop potatoes were much less of a factor than in the winter, prices were substantially above those of a year earlier. The average price received by farmers for potatoes in mid-June was \$1.51 per bushel, 80 percent above that for mid-June 1953.

USDA Recommends Adoption Of Marketing Agreement And Order For Maine Potatoes

To help farmers in Maine get higher prices, the Department of Agriculture on July 6 recommended the adoption of a proposed marketing agreement and order for the handling of potatoes grown in that State. Producers will vote on the proposed program in a referendum from July 29 to August 4. A majority of two-thirds of the growers--by number or volume of production--voting in a referendum must approve the program for it to go into effect.

The proposed program would be administered by a committee composed of local potato growers and handlers, and would authorize the regulation of potato shipments from Maine by grade, size, and quality.

SWEETPOTATOES

Crop This Year Lower Than Last

With both acreage to be harvested and the yield slightly smaller this year, according to July 1 indications, the output of sweetpotatoes

is expected to be 4 percent below 1953. Compared with the 1943-52 average, the prospective 1954 crop of 32.7 million bushels is down by more than a third. Among the States which are important as sweetpotato producers, larger crops than last year are forecast for Louisiana and New Jersey, but declines are expected in each of the South Atlantic States and in Texas.

Prices To Average About As High

Prices are expected to decline seasonally as supplies from the 1954 sweetpotato crop start moving to market in heavy volume this summer. However, the decline is not expected to be as sharp as that of a year earlier. In the first part of next year, prices should strengthen seasonally somewhat, and for the crop year as a whole prices should be close to that for the 1953-crop sweetpotatoes.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Another Large Crop In Prospect

The dry bean crop was estimated as of July 1 at 18,690,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis). This is 3 percent larger than the 1953 crop and 6 percent above average. The acreage is indicated to be 13 percent larger than last year, but the yield per acre is expected to be below the 1953 record of 1,296 pounds, though above average.

Prospective Supplies Larger This Year Than Last

Stocks of dry beans carried over from previous year's crops may be somewhat smaller than at the beginning of the 1953-54 marketing period, but this decline probably will be more than offset by the expected increase in production this year. Supplies in prospect for 1954-55 are slightly larger than a year earlier, and more than sufficient to meet the total domestic and export needs currently anticipated. Domestic consumption of dry beans is likely to be about as large as in 1953-54. Unless exports are larger than in the preceding marketing year, carryover stocks on September 1, 1955 will be somewhat larger than those of a year earlier. For Red Kidney beans indications point to a continued contraction of the export demand. Cuba is our principal foreign market for this class of beans.

Because of the larger supplies in prospect and the lower price-support level, prices farmers will receive for dry beans during the 1954-55 marketing year probably will average somewhat lower than in 1953-54.

Production Indications By Classes

Data on prospective production by States gives some indication as to what the relative output of the several classes of beans may be this

year. The output increase expected for New York may mean more Red Kidney beans this year than last. The larger crop indicated for Michigan points to a heavier output of Pea Beans in 1954, despite the production decline expected in Maine. The prospective crop in the Northwestern area is up about 10 percent, which implies more Pintos, Small Red, and Great Northern beans from these States. Wyoming is the only State in this area for which a smaller crop is in prospect. For the other States, the increase is relatively largest in the less-important producing States--Montana and Washington. However, the acreage totals by States in this area do not indicate whether output of any one of these classes of beans will be larger than last year.

Indicated production in the Southwestern States is almost one-third smaller this year than last as a result of the very sharp reduction expected in Colorado. Drought and the shortage of irrigation water this year seriously affected prospective yields per acre in that State, which last year accounted for close to half of the Pinto beans produced in this country. Production in California is expected to be moderately larger than last year and above average. The increase is expected in Baby Limas, Standard Limas, and other beans grown in that State.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Prospective Crop Largest Since 1951

A 13 percent larger crop this year than last was indicated for dry peas as of July 1. However, the prospective 1954 output is almost a third smaller than the 1943-52 average, which includes years in which farmers increased production to meet the unusually heavy wartime and immediate postwar needs abroad.

The acreage planted to dry peas is up 11 percent from last year, but about a third below average. Acreage in Washington and Idaho, which accounts for about five-sixths of the total planted this year, was up 17 and 15 percent respectively. An average yield of 1,290 pounds per acre was indicated as of midyear, slightly more than in 1953 and 4 percent above the 1943-52 average.

Lower Prices In Prospect Than For 1953 Crop

Food use of dry peas by U.S. civilians in 1954-55 probably will be about as large as a year earlier. With supplies likely to be larger than a year earlier, prices received by farmers for 1954-crop dry peas are expected to be somewhat lower than those received for the 1953 crop, unless exports are heavier than in 1953-54.

As of mid-June, prices received by farmers for dry peas averaged \$4.51 per bag (100 pounds, cleaned basis), more than a fifth lower than those of a year earlier but above the mid-June 1952 average.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF TRENDS IN CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION OF COMMERCIALY PRODUCED VEGETABLES IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1937 1/

Per capita consumption of commercially produced vegetables (total fresh and processed, fresh equivalent basis) by civilians in the United States has been on the uptrend for almost two decades. By 1953 the consumption rate was about one-fourth higher than the prewar (1937-39) annual average. (See tables 1 and 2.) Most of the expansion occurred for the processed vegetables, 2/ reflecting in part the effects of the shift in the population from farms to urban areas plus the accompanying decline in production of food at home, the general availability of processed vegetables throughout the year, more stability in prices and more uniformity of quality of the processed products, and convenience in use.

Comparisons By Major Groups

Civilian consumption of fresh vegetables 3/ per person reached a peak of 138.5 pounds per person in 1945, almost a fourth above the prewar (1937-39) annual average, and then trended downward until 1951. In the two years that followed, the consumption rate increased slightly. In 1953 the rate was 7 percent above the prewar (1937-39) average. (See tables 1 and 2.) Because of the greater expansion for processed vegetables, the proportion of the total commercially produced vegetables consumed as fresh vegetables has been declining slowly since 1937. However, more than half of the total continues to be purchased in the fresh form by consumers. Among the fresh vegetables, sweet corn, cucumbers, lettuce and green peppers were the only major items for which an upward trend in consumption over the period was fairly evident.

Consumption of processed vegetables per person has increased sharply since 1937 when the rate totaled almost 54 pounds (fresh equivalent basis) (table 1.) It increased in almost every subsequent year into the immediate postwar period. Disappearance during 1946 was unusually heavy partly as a result of the rebuilding of stocks in distribution channels and in households. As a result, disappearance in 1947 was sharply lower. After a more moderate decline in the following year, the rate advanced in almost every succeeding year. In 1953, civilians consumed more than 90 pounds (fresh equivalent basis) of processed vegetables, about 2 percent less than the peak quantity reached in 1946.

1/ This study was prepared by Harry Sherr with the cooperation of Charlotte B. Jamieson, members of the Statistical and Historical Research Branch of the Agricultural Marketing Service. The basic statistical information appears in Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52 (Agriculture Handbook No. 62) and the July-September 1954 issue of The National Food Situation. The statistics on processed vegetables were converted to a fresh equivalent basis using the factors presented in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and their Products (May 1952 edition). 2/ Includes pickles and sauerkraut in bulk; excludes quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, baby foods, and vegetable mixtures such as peas and carrots, and succotash. 3/ Excludes melons.

Civilian consumption of both canned and the frozen products has increased but the rise in the latter has been much more spectacular. (See table 2). In 1937, the first year for which fairly complete annual statistics on the supply and distribution of frozen vegetables were available, civilians consumed about one pound (fresh equivalent) of these products per person. In the years that followed, the annual consumption rate increased fairly sharply. 1943 was the only year in which consumption was substantially smaller than in the preceding year, and this resulted mainly because of the very sizable purchases of frozen vegetables by the U. S. military agencies. In 1953 civilians had about 13 pounds (fresh equivalent basis) of frozen vegetables per person, compared with about a pound in the immediate prewar period (1937-39). Despite this increase, however, frozen vegetables still account for only a relatively small part of the total vegetables (fresh and processed, combined on a fresh equivalent basis) consumed by civilians in this country. Among the individual frozen vegetables, the most popular items since 1937 have been green peas, lima beans, sweet corn, snap beans, and spinach. The consumption of broccoli advanced sharply after the end of World War II, and now ranks quite high in popularity among the frozen vegetables.

The relative increase in civilian consumption of canned vegetables per person since prewar has been substantial, but much more moderate than was that for the frozen commodities. (See table 2.) In part, this was due to the fact that the place of the canned products in the U. S. civilian diet was already well established by 1937. The annual consumption rate of these commodities, which averaged 55 1/2 pounds (fresh equivalent basis) in 1937-39, increased in each year until 1943, when especially large purchases by U. S. military agencies limited supplies available to civilians. Disappearance rebounded after the war, reaching a peak of 88 pounds (fresh equivalent basis) in 1946. Thereafter, the rate fluctuated from year to year. Among the canned vegetables, snap beans, green peas, tomatoes and tomato products as a group, sweet corn, and pickles have remained the favorites among civilians in the United States since 1937.

Comparisons By Selected Items

A study of the consumption rate over time of several important vegetables which are marketed in more than one form--i.e., as fresh, frozen or canned--reveals interesting shifts in purchasing practices of consumers. For some of these vegetables, the shift from the fresh to the processed product or from the canned to the frozen form is quite evident. (See table 3.) In general, these changes have occurred and are now occurring for the various reasons previously stated. In the case of some commodities, changes in dietary habits are also important factors influencing the shifts in the consumption rate as among fresh, frozen or canned forms.

Among the major individual vegetables which are purchased by consumers in the fresh, canned, and frozen forms, (e.g., asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, and spinach), sharp increases in the annual rate of consumption per person since 1937 occurred for each of the frozen items and more moderate increases for each of the canned products. (See table 3.) Lima beans was the only vegetable in this group for which per capita consumption of the frozen product expanded to the point where the rate (measured on a fresh equivalent basis) in 1953 exceeded those of the fresh and the canned commodities, both individually and combined. In the case of spinach, by 1953 the consumption rates of the fresh, canned, and frozen products were fairly close to one another. For sweet corn, and green peas, the canned products were the most popular form in which these vegetables were purchased by civilians in recent years, according to per capita consumption estimates. Snap beans were the only vegetable for which consumption in the fresh form predominated; for asparagus the lead in per capita consumption in recent years has fluctuated between fresh and canned.

Broccoli is marketed principally in the fresh and frozen forms. Civilian per capita consumption of fresh broccoli still exceeds the rate for the frozen product even though the increase in the latter since 1937 has been especially large. In that year civilian consumption of frozen broccoli was about 0.01 pounds per person; in 1953 the rate reached the level of 0.57 pounds..

Cabbage, cucumbers, and tomatoes are the only leading vegetables under consideration which reach the consumer principally in the fresh or canned forms. Among these 3 items, cabbage is the only one for which per capita consumption in the fresh form still predominates. No definite trend is evident in the consumption rate of cabbage or sauerkraut for the full period under consideration (i.e., 1937-53), although the long-time trend for fresh cabbage has been generally downward. For cucumbers and tomatoes, consumption per person of the processed products exceeds that of the corresponding fresh product. In the case of tomatoes, this situation has prevailed throughout the period covered in this study; for cucumbers, the turning point occurred in 1941 and continued in almost every subsequent year through 1953.

Table 1.- Civilian consumption of commercially produced vegetables, United States, 1937-53

Year	Fresh equivalent					As percentage of annual total			
	Total fresh and pro- cessed	Fresh 1/	Processed 2/			Processed			
			Total	Canned	Frozen	Fresh	Total	Canned	Frozen
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1937	164.9	111.0	53.9	52.9	1.0	67.3	32.7	32.1	.6
1938	171.5	114.3	57.2	56.3	.9	66.7	33.3	32.8	.5
1939	175.8	117.2	58.6	57.4	1.2	66.7	33.3	32.6	.7
1940	180.7	117.4	63.3	61.9	1.4	65.0	35.0	34.2	.8
1941	182.1	114.4	67.7	66.0	1.7	62.8	37.2	36.3	.9
1942	193.8	119.6	74.2	71.7	2.5	61.7	38.3	37.0	1.3
1943	185.2	116.1	69.1	67.5	1.6	62.7	37.3	36.4	.9
1944	197.9	127.1	70.8	67.0	3.8	64.2	35.8	33.9	1.9
1945	225.0	138.5	86.5	82.2	4.3	61.6	38.4	36.5	1.9
1946	229.4	136.8	92.6	88.0	4.6	59.6	40.4	38.4	2.0
1947	208.8	126.3	82.5	76.4	6.1	60.5	39.5	36.6	2.9
1948	203.7	128.3	75.4	68.4	7.0	63.0	37.0	33.6	3.4
1949	198.1	121.9	76.2	69.4	6.8	61.5	38.5	35.1	3.4
1950	206.0	122.9	83.1	75.7	7.4	59.7	40.3	36.7	3.6
1951	206.1	119.1	87.0	77.8	9.2	57.8	42.2	37.7	4.5
1952	206.9	120.2	86.7	75.2	11.5	58.1	41.9	36.3	5.6
1953									
prel.	210.8	120.5	90.3	77.3	13.0	57.2	42.8	36.6	6.2

1/ Excluding melons.

2/ Data include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk and excludes canned potatoes, canned sweet potatoes and quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, baby foods, and vegetable mixtures such as peas and carrots, and succotash.

Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52 (Agriculture Handbook No. 62) and the July-September 1954 issue of The National Food Situation. Data for processed vegetables converted to fresh equivalent basis using factors presented in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products (May 1952 edition.)

Table 2.- Civilian per capita consumption of commercially produced vegetables, United States, 1937-53

(Index 1937-39 = 100)					
Year	Total fresh and processed	Fresh 1/	Processed 2/		
			Total	Canned	Frozen
1937	94.4	93.8	95.8	95.9	91.0
1938	101.4	101.8	100.7	100.9	91.0
1939	104.1	104.4	103.5	103.3	117.9
1940	106.9	104.6	111.7	111.3	133.7
1941	107.6	101.8	119.3	118.7	152.3
1942	113.6	104.7	131.0	128.9	239.6
1943	109.6	103.4	122.0	121.4	154.1
1944	117.2	113.2	125.0	120.7	348.2
1945	133.2	123.4	152.7	147.9	397.4
1946	135.8	121.8	163.4	158.2	433.6
1947	123.6	112.5	145.4	137.3	563.6
1948	120.5	114.3	133.0	123.1	642.5
1949	117.3	108.6	134.6	125.0	630.5
1950	121.9	109.5	146.6	136.1	686.2
1951	122.1	106.1	153.9	140.2	860.7
1952	122.4	107.1	153.1	135.3	1,071.5
1953 prel.	124.8	107.3	159.5	139.2	1,209.8

1/ Excluding melons.

2/ Calculated from data on fresh equivalent. Data include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk and exclude canned potatoes, canned sweet potatoes and quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, baby foods, and vegetable mixtures such as peas and carrots, and succotash.

Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52 (Agriculture Handbook No. 62) and the July-September 1954 issue of The National Food Situation. Data for processed vegetables converted to fresh equivalent basis using factors presented in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products (May 1952 edition.)

Table 3.- Civilian per capita consumption of selected commercially produced fresh and processed vegetables ^{1/}, United States, calendar years 1937-53

Commodity	Fresh equivalent basis															
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 : 1953 prel.
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Asparagus fresh	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	.9	.8	.9	.8	.8
canned	.69	.60	.75	.82	.81	.91	.82	.83	.48	1.28	.75	.93	.85	.86	.93	1.02
frozen	.06	.10	.06	.10	.10	.08	.12	.20	.28	.24	.24	.30	.24	.24	.26	.32
Beans, lima ^{2/} fresh	.7	.8	.9	.8	.8	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4
canned	.48	.46	.55	.72	.77	.79	.59	.32	.46	.48	.48	.51	.51	.81	.69	.65
frozen	.22	.20	.24	.29	.24	.53	.31	.38	.38	.60	.82	.87	1.09	1.11	1.20	1.60
Beans, snap fresh	3.9	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.0
canned	1.27	1.47	1.53	1.68	1.66	1.90	1.91	2.10	2.41	2.36	1.98	2.06	2.13	2.46	2.33	2.54
frozen	.06	.06	.05	.05	.09	.13	.06	.19	.24	.25	.33	.38	.35	.44	.56	.71
Broccoli fresh	.6	.7	.8	.6	.7	.6	.7	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.0	.7	.7
frozen	.01	.03	.03	.01	.04	.04	.04	.04	.11	.17	.16	.23	.28	.28	.40	.57
Cabbage fresh	17.5	19.5	16.2	18.3	16.0	18.6	16.8	19.5	20.3	17.5	16.8	16.4	15.6	14.4	13.7	13.4
canned ^{3/}	1.81	2.39	2.59	2.64	2.90	2.74	2.30	.84	1.35	2.96	3.09	1.46	2.52	2.40	2.94	2.02
Corn ^{4/} fresh	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.6	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.6	7.5	8.0	7.8	8.1
canned	9.71	10.09	10.70	11.15	11.89	13.91	13.40	12.54	13.93	15.60	14.59	12.42	12.19	13.02	12.19	12.92
frozen	.17	.13	.21	.25	.21	.29	.10	.48	.52	.65	1.12	1.06	1.03	.99	1.37	2.08
Cucumbers fresh	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
canned ^{5/}	1.99	2.20	2.18	2.08	2.43	2.75	2.41	2.17	2.23	2.82	3.15	3.27	3.21	3.20	3.00	3.77
Peas, green ^{2/} fresh	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	.9	.8	.7	.5	.4
canned	7.66	8.06	8.28	9.14	10.23	10.58	9.73	8.77	11.89	12.65	9.71	9.64	8.84	9.04	8.87	8.22
frozen	.42	.42	.63	.59	.87	1.12	.73	1.57	1.74	1.66	2.28	2.67	2.08	2.39	2.81	3.43
Spinach fresh	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0
canned	.87	.81	.80	.97	.80	1.12	.75	1.23	.97	1.44	.99	.90	.99	.82	1.06	.90
frozen	.04	.04	.02	.07	.02	.24	.20	.31	.47	.36	.40	.56	.51	.67	.89	.91
Tomatoes fresh	12.6	13.7	13.9	13.1	12.9	14.1	14.4	14.8	17.0	16.4	14.7	14.9	14.0	13.4	13.8	13.3
canned ^{6/}	24.91	25.79	25.99	28.31	30.02	32.76	31.48	34.01	43.39	42.82	36.60	32.10	33.64	37.09	40.42	39.74

^{1/} Data for processed vegetables include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk, and exclude quantities consumed in commercially produced soups, baby foods, and vegetable mixtures such as peas and carrots, and succotash. ^{2/} "In-pod" basis. ^{3/} Sauerkraut, canned and bulk. ^{4/} "On-cob" basis. ^{5/} Pickles, canned and bulk. ^{6/} Including canned whole tomatoes and tomato products other than soup.

Sources: Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-52 (Agriculture Handbook No. 62) and the July-September 1954 issue of The National Food Situation. Data for the processed vegetables were converted to a fresh equivalent basis using factors presented in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and their Products (May 1952 edition).

Table 4.- Vegetables, fresh, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 19 markets, indicated periods in 1954, with comparisons (Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	1953				1954											
	March		April		March		April									
	Rail, : boat : and air:	Truck : Imports : Truck : Total : and air:	Rail, : boat : and air:	Truck : Imports : Truck : Total : and air:	Rail, : boat : and air:	Truck : Imports : Truck : Total : and air:	Rail, : boat : and air:	Truck : Imports : Truck : Total : and air:								
Asparagus	: 178	248	---	426	693	502	---	1,195	64	157	---	221	722	580	---	1,302
Beans, lima, snap and fava	: 449	615	13	1,077	315	564	21	900	145	638	21	804	146	556	12	714
Beets	: 71	89	---	160	56	96	---	152	15	98	---	113	37	148	---	185
Broccoli	: 258	80	---	338	179	61	---	240	416	98	---	514	397	80	---	477
Brussels sprouts	: ---	4	---	4	1	---	---	1	7	4	---	11	---	---	---	---
Cabbage	: 1,104	1,448	3	2,555	1,050	1,612	6	2,668	887	1,713	---	2,600	874	1,720	25	2,619
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	: 1	2	98	101	5	11	336	352	12	38	53	103	49	47	378	474
Carrots	: 1,285	519	1	1,805	1,490	470	---	1,960	954	765	---	1,719	920	700	---	1,620
Cauliflower	: 363	395	---	758	193	265	---	458	587	482	---	1,069	394	391	---	785
Celery	: 1,736	1,198	---	2,934	1,507	1,175	---	2,682	1,616	1,326	---	2,942	1,642	1,458	---	3,100
Corn	: 260	358	1	619	815	572	---	1,387	380	405	---	1,392	785	555	---	1,293
Cucumbers	: 68	636	83	787	220	941	1	1,162	11	370	11	392	106	880	---	986
Escarole and endive	: 125	193	---	318	115	156	---	271	102	197	---	299	83	215	---	298
Lettuce and romaine	: 3,201	1,531	---	4,732	3,237	1,927	---	5,164	3,093	1,605	---	4,698	3,326	1,935	---	5,261
Onions, dry	: 1,125	969	466	2,560	1,899	853	334	3,086	892	1,475	16	2,383	1,174	1,297	2	2,473
Onions, green 2/	: 118	267	5	390	84	344	4	432	104	259	2	365	63	224	---	287
Peas, green	: 32	49	72	153	52	74	19	145	22	48	51	121	105	86	6	197
Peppers	: 155	405	145	705	187	347	96	630	195	520	113	828	227	429	128	784
Spinach	: 262	321	---	583	55	575	---	630	155	334	---	489	96	468	---	584
Other cooking greens	: 93	1,001	---	1,094	103	858	---	961	111	949	75	1,135	165	833	7	1,005
Squash	: 28	386	5	419	38	458	4	500	15	334	2	351	57	350	7	414
Tomatoes	: 566	563	---	2,775	1,544	1,248	796	3,588	1,106	1,124	673	2,903	1,153	1,506	490	3,149
Turnips and rutabagas	: 13	251	175	439	7	190	117	344	73	298	43	414	11	506	86	316
Watermelons	: ---	---	61	61	232	72	92	396	1	6	19	26	409	540	148	1,097
Other vegetables (including mixed)	: 1,635	1,159	148	2,942	1,320	1,331	98	2,749	1,652	1,364	126	3,142	1,171	1,426	107	2,704
TOTAL ABOVE	: 13,126	12,687	2,922	28,735	15,397	14,702	1,924	32,023	12,615	14,607	1,205	28,427	14,065	16,643	1,396	32,104
Potatoes	: 8,771	2,519	59	11,349	8,222	3,072	61	11,355	9,345	3,427	1	12,773	8,685	3,407	---	12,092
Sweetpotatoes	: 54	763	---	817	47	658	---	705	88	1,034	7	1,129	64	885	1	950
GRAND TOTAL	: 21,951	15,969	2,981	40,901	23,666	18,432	1,985	44,083	22,048	19,068	1,213	42,329	22,814	20,935	1,397	45,146

1/ Except watermelons. 2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

Markets include Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas and Ft. Worth, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Oakland (California), Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, Kansas City, Denver, and Washington D. C.

Table 5.- Vegetables for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production, average 1949-52, annual 1953, and indicated 1954

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production (equivalent tons) 1/			
	Average		Indicated 1954		Average		Indicated 1954	
	1949-52		Percent		1949-52		Percent	
	Amount	age of	1949-52	age of	Amount	age of	1949-52	age of
	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent
WINTER 3/	277,520	273,400	273,590	100	1,452.8	1,560.1	1,508.5	97
SPRING 4/	674,550	716,100	770,550	108	2,263.8	2,492.8	2,569.8	103
SUMMER								
Beans, lima	14,170	12,900	12,500	97	18.3	17.1	15.7	92
Beans, snap	48,160	46,270	47,520	103	85.6	83.0	81.6	98
Beets	2,070	1,800	1,900	106	18.4	15.2	15.9	105
Cabbage 3/	32,360	31,180	32,110	103	273.0	267.3	266.5	100
Cantaloups 5/	85,030	85,800	87,200	102	309.8	311.7	333.1	107
Cantaloups, late	12,710	11,820	12,950	110	---	---	---	---
Carrots	10,650	11,350	12,360	109	115.5	129.5	137.0	106
Cauliflower	4,650	3,800	3,300	87	28.3	25.4	21.3	84
Celery	7,200	7,540	7,470	99	118.2	124.9	125.3	100
Corn, sweet	161,150	160,200	162,700	102	410.1	412.9	416.3	101
Cucumbers	13,140	13,000	13,600	105	48.1	47.5	50.3	106
Eggplant	1,750	1,400	1,500	107	7.9	6.9	7.7	112
Garlic	1,990	1,450	1,950	134	6.9	4.4	6.4	145
Honey Dews	8,690	9,600	10,100	105	45.7	55.0	56.5	103
Lettuce	37,200	35,750	39,250	110	301.8	347.7	322.3	93
Onions, early	5,480	6,120	4,240	69	41.2	49.0	35.9	73
Onions, late	64,390	60,800	57,550	95	---	---	---	---
Peas, green	5,860	3,130	2,720	87	8.9	5.0	4.2	84
Peppers, green	20,310	20,960	23,870	114	57.0	66.7	75.3	113
Spinach	1,440	950	820	86	3.3	2.5	1.8	72
Tomatoes	84,930	85,060	89,950	106	400.0	415.1	417.2	101
Watermelons	295,780	333,250	367,850	110	915.8	952.6	1,118.6	117
Total summer to date:								
Acreage and production:	842,010	871,510	922,910	106	3,213.6	3,339.4	3,508.9	105
Total summer	919,110	944,130	993,410	105	4,049.5	4,297.2	---	---
Early fall:								
Cabbage 3/	50,090	50,230	47,270	94	---	---	---	---
Late fall:								
Cabbage 3/	4,390	5,050	4,200	83	---	---	---	---
Total fall 3/	308,350	299,700	---	---	1,981.2	2,066.1	---	---
Reported to date for 1954, with comparisons								
Acreage and production	1,794,080	1,861,010	1,967,050	106	6,930.2	7,392.3	7,587.2	103
Acreage	1,925,660	1,988,910	2,089,020	105	---	---	---	---
ANNUAL TOTAL	2,179,530	2,233,330	---	---	9,747.4	10,416.2	---	---

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit in which reported.

2/ For seasonal groups and annual totals, averages are of the yearly totals, not the sum of the crop averages.

3/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

4/ Includes asparagus used for processing and cabbage for sauerkraut.

5/ Early and mid-summer only.

6/ Prospective.

Table 6.- Vegetables, fresh: Representative prices (l.c.l.sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1953 and 1954

Market, commodity, and State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
		1953			1954		
		May 19	June 16	July 14	May 18	June 15	July 13
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>New York</u>							
Asparagus, New Jersey <u>1/</u>	Pyramid crt.	3.30	4.31	---	4.00	3.70	---
Beans, snap, green	Bu.	6.57	3.75	4.64	4.00	2.63	2.66
Beets, New Jersey	1 1/4 bu. crt.	---	1.25	.87	---	1.12	.88
Broccoli, Pennsylvania	4/5 bu. box	---	---	2.75	---	---	3.50
Cabbage, domestic round type	1 3/4 bu. crt.	1.95	2.33	2/1.44	2.36	.79	2/.87
Cantaloups, California	Jumbo crt. <u>3/</u>	4/9.70	9.08	4.70	4/10.00	6.30	5.00
Carrots, bunched, California	W.G.A. crt.	5.00	6.16	5.29	7.28	6.52	6.12
Carrots, topped, Texas	48-1 lb. film bags	---	---	---	5.50	6.35	---
Celery, Golden Heart, Florida	16-in. crt.	4.75	7.87	5/1.83	4.25	6.50	5/1.50
Celery, Pascal, California	16-in. crt.	6.75	7.47	4.55	5.43	4.79	4.65
Corn, green, yellow type, Florida	5-doz. crt.	3.72	5.50	6/2.97	2.90	2.91	6/3.00
Cucumbers, southern	Bu.	7.42	5.19	4.42	3.03	4.65	6.02
Eggplant, Florida	Bu.	3.07	2.80	3.31	3.37	2.51	3.00
Honey Dews, California	Std. crt.	---	---	4.03	---	3.98	3.85
Lettuce, Iceberg type, California	2-doz. crtn.	3.66	2.16	3.26	4.99	1.39	2.43
Lettuce, Iceberg type, eastern	2-doz. crtn	---	1.35	1.27	---	.84	1.22
Onions, yellow Bermuda, Texas <u>7/</u>	50-lb. sack	1.91	3.13	8/1.95	2.50	2.57	8/3.31
Peas, green, western	Bu.	4.11	4.00	3.68	3.19	3.62	4.31
Peppers, green, southern	Bu.	3.72	6.85	2.58	2.93	2.75	4.68
Tomatoes, Florida	6 x 6, 60-lb. crt.	12.23	---	---	11.40	---	---
Tomatoes, Texas	6x6 and lgr.lug box:	---	---	---	---	2.75	9/4.15
Watermelons, various varieties, Florida	30-lb. av. per melon	---	10/1.02	10/.78	1.40	.75	11/.88
<u>Chicago</u>							
Asparagus, Illinois	Pyramid crt.	3.15	---	---	2.90	2.50	---
Beans, snap, green, Illinois <u>12/</u>	Bu.	13/5.60	---	4.50	13/2.75	2.75	4.50
Beets, bunched, Illinois	W.G.A. crt.	---	---	1.50	---	1.75	.70
Cabbage, domestic round	1 3/4 bu. crt.	1.75	2.75	---	1.90	1.10	---
Cabbage, domestic round, Illinois	50-60# crt.	---	---	1.50	---	---	.65
Cantaloups, California	Jumbo crt.	---	15/9.00	3/4.65	---	5.90	6.25
Carrots, bunched, California	W.G.A. crt.	4.40	5.38	5.00	6.75	5.75	5.87
Carrots, topped, California	48-1 lb. film bags	4.15	---	4.80	5.40	5.65	5.25
Cauliflower, California	Pony crt.	3.00	3.12	---	3.25	---	---
Celery, Pascal, California	16-in. crt.	5.90	7.75	4.50	5.25	4.00	4.00
Corn, green, yellow type, Florida	5-doz. crt.	4.00	4.75	16/4.00	2.88	2.90	4.50
Cucumbers, southern	Bu.	6.75	9.50	5.85	3.25	4.75	7.50
Eggplant, Florida	Bu.	3.50	9/3.00	---	2.75	2.50	---
Honey Dews, California	Std. crt.	---	---	4.00	---	4.35	3.00
Lettuce, Iceberg type, California	W.G.A. crt.	6.10	5.25	6.65	7.60	4.65	4.25
Onions, yellow, Bermuda, Texas, medium size	50-lb. sack	1.75	2.55	---	2.20	2.20	8/2.35
Peppers, green, southern	Bu.	3.50	5.25	---	17/3.65	1.75	18/5.50
Tomatoes, various States	6x6 and lgr.lug box:	5.75	8.50	4.50	5.50	3.15	5.00
Watermelons, Cannonball, southern	32-lb. av., per lb.	.06	.045	.04	---	.03 1/4	.02 3/4
Spinach, Illinois	Bu.	---	.90	2.25	1.75	.75	---

1/ Colossal and extra fancy. 2/ 1-3/5 bushel crate. 3/ Jumbo crate 36's and 45's. 4/ Texas.

5/ New York. 6/ New Jersey. 7/ Medium size. 8/ Yellow Globe, California. 9/ Fair quality.

10/ Congo variety, various sizes. 11/ South Carolina. 12/ Valentine variety. 13/ Louisiana.

14/ Jumbo crate 36's. 15/ Jumbo crate 45's. 16/ California. 17/ West Coast, Florida. 18/ Illinois.

Table 7.- Truck crops for processing: Planted acreage and estimated production, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and indicated 1954

Commodity	Planted acreage				Production		
	Average		Prelim-	1954 as	Average		Indi-
	1943-52	1953	inary	percentage	1943-52	1953	cated
			1954	of 1953			1954
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Asparagus	79,840	89,240	--	--	97,600	93,780	--
Beans, green:							
lima <u>1/</u>	89,020	113,910	115,500	101	63,020	106,550	--
Beans, snap	134,000	148,690	160,390	108	232,000	304,580	347,160
Beets	17,580	17,210	16,900	98	141,200	158,900	--
Cabbage for kraut:							
Contract	10,200	11,700	10,580	90	90,400	129,150	--
Open mar-							
ket	8,100	5,850	--	--	86,700	83,450	--
Corn, sweet	503,130	529,010	489,900	93	1,205,400	1,519,900	--
Cucumbers							
for pickles	133,780	161,590	147,440	91	232,560	332,880	--
Peas, green							
<u>1/</u>	462,890	464,450	459,210	99	433,050	461,090	444,690
Pimientos	16,210	26,600	30,000	113	17,400	33,430	--
Spinach <u>2/</u>	32,360	25,410	24,400	96	81,130	88,730	75,740
Spinach, fall	14,260	5,630	--	--	32,740	19,390	--
Tomatoes	465,600	301,200	265,500	88	3,038,600	3,228,830	--
Total							
<u>3/</u>	629,250	638,550	644,000	101	746,480	854,400	867,590
<u>4/</u>	1,864,770	1,799,770	1,719,820	96	5,535,060	6,364,040	--

1/ Production reported on shelled basis. 2/ Winter and spring. 3/ Crops for which 1954 production has been estimated. 4/ Crops for which 1954 planted acreage has been estimated.

NOTE: All data subject to addition and revision in later monthly reports.

Table 8.- Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, United States, as of 15th of the month, indicated periods 1/

Period	(1910-1914 = 100)												Average
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	224	266	281	274
1953	263	275	267	233	259	298	252	207	191	198	218	224	240
1954	271	233	246	225	279	200							

1/ Revised. In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to Jan. 1954, the following have been added: broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.

Table 9.- Canned vegetables: United States commercial packs 1952 and 1953 and canners' and wholesale distributors' stocks, indicated periods in 1954, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Stocks					
	1952	1953	Canner 1/			Wholesale distributor 1/		
			Date	1953	1954	Date	1953	1954
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	cases	cases		cases	cases		cases	cases
	24/2's	24/2's		24/2's	24/2's		24/2's	24/2's
<u>Major commodities</u>								
Beans, snap	16,346	22,611	July 1:	303	2,216	June 1:	2,025	2,525
Corn, sweet	32,329	30,982	June 1:	4,876	7,510	"	3,950	3,609
Peas, green	26,509	28,037	"	2,996	3,857	"	3,549	3,227
Tomatoes	27,981	22,334	Apr. 1:	9,887	8,416	"	3,898	3,052
Tomato juice 2/	35,807	37,754	"	15,544	19,722	"	2,834	2,961
Total	138,972	141,718	"	33,608	41,721	"	16,256	15,374
<u>Minor commodities</u>								
Asparagus	4,354	4,018	Mar. 1:	884	345	Jan. 1:	694	615
Beans, lima	2,316	3,085	May 1:	537	796	"	776	662
Beets	6,693	8,598	"	2,087	2,822	"	1,163	1,123
Carrots	2,775	2,747	"	762	1,268	"	523	462
Pickles	22,500	22,600	"	---	---		---	---
Pimientos	3/360	3/942		---	---		---	---
Pumpkin and squash	5,408	2,983	July 1:	1,632	1,559	"	1,032	668
Sauerkraut	3/9,580	3/11,450	June 1:	4/2,192	4/4,248	"	900	882
Potatoes	2,575	2,786		---	---		---	---
Sweetpotatoes	4,993	4,876		---	---		---	---
Spinach	6,114	5,407	Mar. 1:	5/863	5/689		889	729
Other greens	2,867	2,255		---	---		---	---
Tomato products:								
Catsup, chilisauce	15,271	14,970	Apr. 1:	8,352	7,963	Apr. 1:	1,498	1,296
Paste	6/8,366	6/6,454	"	N.A.	5/2,406		---	---
Pulp and puree	4,684	3,643	"	N.A.	5/1,051	Jan. 1:	1,070	883
Sauce	6/8,446	6/5,012	"	N.A.	5/2,983	"	580	722
Vegetables, mixed	3,554	3,630					---	---
Total, comparable								
minor items	110,856	105,456	---	17,300	19,690	"	9,125	8,042
Grand total, com-								
parable items	249,828	247,174	---	50,908	61,411	---	25,381	23,416

1/ Wholesale distributors' stocks and canners' stocks of California (footnote 5/) converted from actual cases to standard cases of 24 No. 2 cans by S&HR Branch of AMS. 2/ Includes combination vegetable juices containing at least 70 percent tomato juice. 3/ Crop for processing converted to a canned basis by applying an overall conversion factor (pickles 68, pimientos 29, and sauerkraut 54 cases equivalent to 1 ton fresh). 4/ Reported in barrels; converted to 24/2's by using 14 cases to the barrel. 5/ California only.

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, unless otherwise noted. Wholesale distributors' stocks from United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

Table 10.- Vegetables, frozen: United States commercial packs 1952 and 1953, and cold-storage holdings, July 1, 1954, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1952	1953	July 1	July 1	July 1
			average	1953	1954 1/
			1949-53		
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Asparagus	25,460	32,945	16,070	20,965	23,664
Beans, green and wax	87,438	114,781	16,454	18,904	27,402
Beans, lima	113,926	138,595	30,760	32,316	41,817
Broccoli	82,253	89,043	21,512	36,211	36,442
Brussels sprouts	22,454	40,801	7,458	6,668	15,299
Carrots	22,269	29,332	2/	2/	2/
Cauliflower	33,166	35,710	8,052	13,326	14,743
Corn, cut	62,684	104,809	11,038	8,333	36,656
Corn-on-cob	14,196	17,217)))
Mixed vegetables	26,472	30,910	2/	2/	2/
Peas	203,726	222,543	82,483	96,337	86,303
Peas and carrots	18,033	23,672	2/	2/	2/
Pumpkin and squash	15,068	9,472	5,280	8,466	6,605
Rhubarb	5,684	8,349	2/	2/	2/
Spinach	91,464	87,927	45,769	68,541	50,886
Succotash	11,769	14,190	2/	2/	2/
Miscellaneous vegetables	59,657	76,282	48,523	74,225	100,985
Total	895,719	1,076,578	293,399	384,292	440,802

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

Table 11.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1943-52, annual 1953 and indicated 1954

Group of States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average:	1953	Indi-	Average:	1953	Indi-
	Average:	harvest:	harvest:			cated			cated
	1943-52:	1953	1954			1954			1954
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Early									
13 States	402	305	239	163	215	226	61,695	65,548	53,965
Intermediate									
7 States	189	105	97	149	169	157	27,181	17,759	15,230
Late									
9 Eastern	505	370	343	264	300	308	127,396	110,858	105,682
9 Central	599	353	332	145	181	184	79,676	63,834	61,150
11 Western	443	375	370	261	309	296	113,079	115,712	109,595
Total late									
States	1,547	1,098	1,045	219	265	264	320,151	290,404	276,427
36 late and									
intermediate	1,736	1,203	1,142	212	256	255	347,332	308,163	291,657
Total U.S.	2,138	1,508	1,381	202	248	250	409,027	373,711	345,622

Table 12.- Potatoes: F.O.B. prices at various shipping points and representative wholesale prices (l.c.l.) at New York and (carlot sales) at Chicago for washed stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 Size A when available) per 100 pounds, indicated periods 1953 and 1954

Location and variety	Week ended					
	1953			1954		
	May 16	June 13	July 11	May 15	June 12	July 10
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>F.O.B. Shipping Points</u>						
Hastings section, Florida,						
Sebago	3.00	---	---	3.80	---	---
Foley, Alabama, Triumph	2.08	2.32	---	3.40	---	---
Kern County points, California:						
Long white	2.32	1.49	1.34	3.36	2.97	3.54
Round red	3.00	2.22	---	3.12	2.63	---
Phoenix, Arizona, Round red	---	2.20	---	---	2.61	---
Washington, North Carolina,						
Cobbler 1/	---	1.62	---	---	2.10	---
Charleston, South Carolina,						
Sebago	---	2.17	---	---	2.95	---
Eastern Shore, Virginia,						
Cobbler 1/	---	2.14	1.50	---	2.75	3.91
<u>Tuesday nearest mid-month 2/</u>						
	May 19	June 16	July 14	May 18	June 15	July 13
<u>Terminal markets</u>						
<u>New York</u>						
Sebago, Florida	4.15	---	---	3/ 5.24	---	---
Long white, California	---	---	---	5.92	5.65	5.72
Cobbler, Virginia	---	4/ 2.70	1.80	---	2.90	3.30
Katahdin, Maine, (old crop) 1/	1.98	2.23	---	3.00	2.60	---
<u>Chicago</u>						
Long white, California	4.25	3.00	3.25	5.30	4.60	5.05
Round red, California	---	---	5.00	---	---	5.30
Round red, Alabama	3.30	---	---	4.75	3.50	---

1/ Unwashed stock.

2/ Representative prices for Tuesday of each week submitted by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

3/ 50-lb. sack price doubled.

4/ North Carolina Cobblers, unwashed.

Table 13.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1943-52, annual 1953, and indicated 1954

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	1953	harvest:	1943-52:	1953	cated	1943-52:	1953	cated
	1943-52:		1954			1954			1954
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Central									
Atlantic 1/	46.3	40.4	42.3	130	162	140	6,002	6,531	5,933
Lower									
Atlantic 2/	177.2	110.0	99.0	91	94	87	16,089	10,288	8,590
South									
Atlantic 3/	301.8	183.2	187.5	87	85	87	26,234	15,520	16,221
North									
Central 4/	11.3	5.1	4.7	98	62	90	1,111	315	425
California	11.0	11.0	12.0	110	120	125	1,201	1,320	1,500
TOTAL U. S.:	547.1	349.7	345.5	93	97	95	50,637	33,974	32,669

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. 2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. 3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. 4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 14.- Sweetpotatoes: Representative wholesale price per bushel (1.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good merchantable quality and condition (U.S. NO. 1, when available) indicated periods, 1953 and 1954

Market, variety, and source	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
	1953			1954		
	May 19	June 16	July 14	May 18	June 15	July 13
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York						
Porto Rican, North Carolina	6.30	6.00	---	5.08	5.40	7.00
Jersey type, New Jersey	5.15	5.37	5.44	3.25	4.12	5.25
Porto Rican, Florida	---	---	7.00	---	---	7.00
Chicago						
Porto Rican, Louisiana 1/	5.90	5.25	---	4.65	---	5.65

1/ 50-pound crate

Prices submitted for Tuesday of each week by the Market News representative at New York and Chicago.

Table 15.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1943-52, annual 1953, and indicated 1954

States and class	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Harvested	For		Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average:	1953	harvest:	1943-52	1953	cated	1943-52	1953	cated
	1943-52:	1953	1954			1954			1954
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags	bags	bags
Maine, N. Y.,									
Mich. 2/	623	513	601	922	1,077	999	5,690	5,523	6,001
Nebr., Mont.,									
Idaho, Wyo.,									
Wash. 3/	318	312	365	1,554	1,809	1,702	4,893	5,643	6,214
Colo., N. Mex.,									
Ariz., Utah,									
4/	449	290	291	587	868	595	2,501	2,518	1,730
Calif.:									
Large lima	81	68	73	1,521	1,857	1,900	1,212	1,263	1,387
Baby lima	69	36	40	1,552	1,950	1,800	1,061	702	720
Other 5/	186	179	211	1,201	1,377	1,250	2,243	2,465	2,638
Total U. S.	1,725	1,398	1,581	1,037	1,296	1,182	17,600	18,114	18,690

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed. 2/ Largely Pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry. 3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds. 4/ Largely Pinto beans. 5/ Mostly Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

Table 16.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1943-52, annual 1953, and indicated 1954 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 2/		
	Harvested	For		Average		Indi-	Average		Indi-
	Average:	1953	harvest:	1943-52	1953	cated	1943-52	1953	cated
	1943-52:	1953	1954			1954			1954
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags	bags	bags
Minn.	4	4	5	957	1,150	1,100	39	46	55
N. D.	9	5	7	1,024	1,400	1,200	100	70	84
Mont.	20	6	4	1,217	1,120	1,300	230	67	52
Idaho	128	90	104	1,300	1,275	1,300	1,668	1,148	1,352
Wyo.	3	6	4	1,256	1,600	1,300	43	96	52
Colo.	16	6	6	913	1,100	750	146	66	45
Wash.	221	125	146	1,261	1,300	1,350	2,837	1,625	1,971
Oreg.	26	14	11	1,115	1,100	850	299	154	94
Calif.	3/15	6	7	3/1,119	1,300	1,250	3/158	78	88
U. S.	443	262	294	1,238	1,279	1,290	5,519	3,350	3,793

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Short-time average.

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